DR. J. H. MCLEAN'S Strengthening BLOOD PURIFIER



REAL'S IS AND STREET, OFFI There is see Waternine Alertzi II.
If will care Liver Implicate, Department, Dyen-cary, Headsche, De reason of Spirits, Favor and Agus, Inward fover, Bad Breath, army disease of the Liver, Stomach or Bow-IF GERTLEMEN, do you wish to be Healthy, Strong and Tigorous?

If Phaness do you want the Steam of Health to mount to our Checks again?—then goat some and prior Checks again?—The prior the checks again?—then goat some and prior the checks again?—the checks again. Delay not a moment: it is warranted to give entisfection. I will sare any disease of the Kidneys. Womb, or Eladder, Falobog, Obstructed Memotrantion, Falling of the Wormh, Barrenness, or my disease arising from Chronic or Marrous Debility, s is an Infallible Remedy.

Do you want your delicate, steaty, pury Obstiren, to be Healthy Strong and Populate then give them Make all 8 SYMBNOTH-ENING CORDIAL, (see the directions on each bottle) it is deis one table emportal, taken every morning fasting, is a sure or security examinat Chilis and Fever, Tellow Fever, Cholera or proventive scanse Cristans and recovery to paint speakers.

If PCAULION !- Rewars of Druggists or Peakers who may try to paint upon your abottle of Fitters or Eursaparilla. (which they can buy cheep.) by saying it is just as good. There are even men BASE encerh it steat part of my name to dub that VILE decording a world such intensous PIRATES and their villiance a compounds! Ask for Dr. J. H. McLeur's Strength, ening Oordinal and Blood Parther. Take nothing case. It is the early remedy that will Purify your Blood thoroughly, and, at the same time, STRENOTHEN and IRVIGORATE the whole organization. It is put up in targe Bottles—\$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. DE J. H. McLE tN, Role Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine streets, Sc. Louis, Mo. "DMHCLEAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS,

For Liver Complaints Billousness Head-ache, &c. FOR LAYER COMPLIANCE HALLOW REAGE.

THERE EAR DEVELOPE A CATHARTIC medicine offered to the public, that has given such entire natisfaction as Mc-LRAN'S UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Being entirety regamble, they are perfectly innocent and can be taken by the most tender infant; yet prompt and powerful in removing all Bilisus secretions. Acid or Impure, Fetad Batter from the Stomach. To fact they are the only Pills that should be used in majorious descricts.

They produce no display, Sickness or Pain in the Stomach or Stowels, though very active and scarching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the Liver and Kidnays. Who seill suffer from Biliousness, Healthche and Foul Stomach, when so cheap a remedy can be introduced. Each them constantly on hand; a single doce, taken if susson, may prevent heart, days, and months of sickness. Ask for Dr. J. H. McLean's Universal Fills. Take no other Being coated they are natures, Price only 25 course per box, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.

J. H. McLean, Sole Proprietor.

J. H. McLEAN, Sole Proprietor, Corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. RJ. B. MCLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINI MENT. e best External in the World for Man or Heast.

THOUSANDS of human beings havebeen mived a life of de-craptined and misery, by the use of this invaluable Lini-ment. It will relieve Pain almost instantaneously, and it will cleane, purify and heal the foulest SORS in an incredible short time McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT will reruigis. For Paralysis, Go. tracted Muscles, Stiffness of Wesk ruigis. For Paralysis, Go. tracted Muscles, Stiffness of Wesk ruigis the Joints, Muscles, or Ligaments, it will never fail. Two applications will care fire Throat, Headache or Barache for Barges or Scalifs or any Pain, it is an Infaithite Lemedy fryit, and you will find it an indi pensible remady. Keep it PLANTERS, FARMERS, or any one having charge of lorses. will save money by using McLean's Folcasile Oil Limitent. It is a speedy and infallible cure for Galls. Sprains, Chafes, as willing, Lameness, Sweeny, Sures, Wounds, Scratches, or any external disease. Try 2, and you will be convinced.

DR. J. H. Biels AN, Bole Proprietor.

For sale at Proprietors prices by Berry & Demoville and G w. B. andershott. SOUTHERN PORTABLE PLANTATION Corn Feed and Flouring Willi.



BURR Milistones of all siscoup hand and rus is to order, Some manufers, Dutch anchor brand, builting, Builting, Editing Cloth of all manufers, Dutch anchor brand, builting, builting, are regulating acrews, sorene wire, picks and plaster faris, and Impedied from the manufacturers, which enables me to pull less articles at low

Being a practical mechanic, throughly understanding theory and practice of saiding operations. Militer and Militer stricks will find into their information examine are most and pariculately partnerships. All goods wild by making wavevaluable

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GREEN & CO. MAVE just received a variety of

MILITARY WORKS: among which may be found HARDEE'S INFANTRY TACTICS ; Price \$2 00 Sent anywhere on receipt of \$2 40. ECOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS; Price \$3 50. Sent anywhere on receipt of \$1 00.

FIELD ARTILLERY. Prepared by a board of Artillery officers. Price \$4 00. By

To all who shall see these presents,

Greeting:

LL Volunteer Organizations in the State who have here tofore drawn Arms, and do not now hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, are herely required to return them to me immediately, at the State Arsenal, in Nashville, or the penalties of the law will be enforced.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Grand Scal of the State, o he affixed at the Department, in Nashville, on this litch day of May, A. D. 1861.

By the Govarnor: ISHAM G. HARRIS. J B. B Rit. Secretary of State extra 1 2 2

Steamer Sligo for Sale. Will be offered at public sale, at suction, on

SATURDAY, JULY 6TH. The Sige has two double flued bulers. IS fest long and 18 inches in diameter. Two excluding four feet long and inlinehea in diameter, with all the fluctures attached. All the machinery is made of the best Teomore circu, and is in good working order. A bergain can be had, as the corporation of Nashville has no lar sher use for the best.

Sa'e to take proce at Shelby's wharf, in the rear of the City Work House, at it o'clock A. M. July lith

TERMS—Six and thelve moralis or lit, with approved notes, payable in Mank. payable in Man'i. R. E. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

E. B. GLASCOCK, Auctionsor. Dellow's Review. ID Southern Monthly for sale by F. HAGAN & CO.

Clara's Poems.

W. BAGAN & CO.

BY AUTHORITY.

(NO. 106.)
All ACT recognizing the mistered of war between the United States and the Confederate States; concerning latters of Marano, Fries and Fries Goods.
Whereas, the express afform by this government to as tablish rightly relations between the government of the United States and the Confederate Relater, and to estimate quietters between the government of the United States and the Confederate Relater, and to estimate quietters by the confederate the conf tablish triently relations to twent to potentions of the United States and the Conf. early States, and to establish quintly make disagreement the tree of veremonts, upon principles of right, justifies, view thy and good fatts, have preved marking by special or the view of the reducal of the gove ament of it. United States to held any intercepts with the commissioners appointed by this government for the jusposes aforead, or to before a migration of all causes of different to be seen the two spectrum as, and who can the Presidence of the Cull of States of a merica has been the breaken humarising equivalent of the properties of the States of the American Union for new aty-flue to one of ment for the purpose, after a minderated, of each using orts and other decayled and and belonging by the displacement States of American deline of a merical and raised, organized and equipped a large military is read any seen the purpose aforeand, and bis a seed his other preclamation and uniquely humarical and raised and belonging to the Unifederate States of American and his activities with the Government of the Confederate States, and whereas, the same of Americal and raised, organized and equipped a large military is read to be considered by the Confederate States, and whereas, the same of Virginia has exceeded from the Enderal Union and emission of the Confederate States, and whereas, the same of the confederate States of Maryland North Curolina, Tennesses, a transparent of Maryland and the light between the same states and the states of the confederate with the government of the United States and the States and the people of the Confederate with the government of the United States and the States and the Government of the United States and the States and the Government of the United States and the States and the Government of the United States and the States and the Government of the United States and the Government of the United States and the Government of the Unit

and New Mexico, and the Indian territory south of Kansas:
Theritae.

Section I. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do coact. That the Cresident of the Confederate States is hereby authorised to use the whole land and mayal force of the Confederate States to must the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of marque and general reprisal, is much form as beyond this proper, under the soul of the Comfederate 21 stes, against the vessels goods and elects of the governments? the fonded States, and of the cities use of the systemments? the fonded States, and of the cities use of the powerty of Excenting (unless it be contrained to war) is denoted the confederate States, except such as how to make the confederate States, except such as how be ensured the Confederate States, except such as how be ensured the States in the power must of the United States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, shall be altowed thirty days, are the path ission of the States, to heave said ports and such their destination; and such a seeks and their cargoes, exe ach their destination; and such v seels and their cargoes, ex-opting articles contraband of war, shall not be subject to cap ture under this aut during will period, unless they shall have previously rounded the desiration for which they were bound on eaving said per s. Sec 2. "hat the President of the Confederate States shall be

leaving sain pers.

Set 2. "hat the Prevident of the Confederate States shall be und he is hereby authorized and empowe od to reroke and amoul, at pleasure, all letters of inverges and reprisal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this set.

Sec. 2. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this set, shall state in writing the name and a suitable description of the tennage and force of the resolt and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, said the intended number of the creative left statement abalt is smell but the necessary of persons making such application, and in, and the intension number of the error; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and fired with the exercity of State, or shall be delivered to any other officer or ten n who shall be employed to deliver out ruch commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State Sar 4. That before any commission or letters of marque and repriral shall be issued as aforeside, the owner or owners of the ship or reased for or the time being shall give bond to the congarance thereof for the time being shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at least two responsible stretters not intensed in order we set, in the penal sum of first the usand delivers or if such a seek in penal sum of first the usand delivers, or if such a seek is provided with more than one landard and fifty m at, then in the penal some of the thousand delivers, or if such a section of the condition that the owners, officers and case who shall be one ored on board at a conscissioned vessel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law if a time regulation of set strings it commission, and to deriver up the same whom re-roads by the Pecalidant of the Courses, it states.

Sec. 5. That all captures and prizes of vassels and property shall be forbited and shall accrue to the owners, efficers and course of the vasse's by whom such cap irros and prizes shall be made, and on the commonment and shall be distributed accord-ing to any written agreement which sail to made between them;

and it there he no such writer agreement, then one in fery to the owners and the ther moisty to the officers and crew, we near by as must be secreting to the rules prescribed for the distribution of price money by the hows of the not follerate States. See 6. That all vossils, goods and a sets, the property of any either of the Confederate States, or of persons per-penditude of the Confederate States, or of persons percontra while the territories and under the new belled of any or of any article which shall be found a beard the same, such captured vessel, go sor effect shall be rogat into over pure of Consederate States or of Couling or state in another with the Confederate States, and shall be preceded against teller a competent ribunal, and after condemnation and further thereof shall be ong to the awners, officers and craw of the reset capturing the same, and be distributed as to one provided and in the crast of all optimal vesses, and shall be one considered which is being the same of the Confederate States, the distributed as it is considerate States, the distributed as the crast of the Confederate States, the distributed as of the Confederate States shall have exclusive original confederate and confederate and confederate and confederate states.

mile tates.

and nuclearly seed to permanent to make one of your against at a such contained under the hand of such collector or other chief officer of the custome that she is manued and armed according to her commission; and upon collector of such certificate, any former certificate of a like nature which shall have been obtained by the commanior of such vesset half be delivered up.

See, 12. That the commanders of vessels having letters of manue and replicate agreement.

marque and r.p. ital as ascressid, neglecting to beep a journa as aforesaid, or wiffully making fraudu entratics therein, o obliterating the record of any material transaction contains obligating the record of any material transaction contained ther in, wh rate; created the Confederate States is concurred, or refu ing to produce and deliver such Journal, commission or ce tilicate persuant to the proceding section of this act, an , the in such cares the commissions and letters of marque and reprisal of such venuels shall be liable to be revoked; and such commanders sepresively abail forhit for every such offence the same of \$ 4000, one mostly thereof to the use of the Confederate States and the other to the informer.

Fig. 13. That the owners or commanders of versuls having letters of marque and reprisal as afore aid, who shall violate any of the acts of Congress for the collection of the rerenue of of the Confederate States and for the prevention of smuggling, shall forficially commission or relaters of marque and reprisal, and that they and the vessels owned ar commanded by them shall be liable to all the penalties and forficiares attaching to merchant vessels in like cases.

Prepared by a board of Artillery officers. Price at 40.

and 18475.
Several works on CAVALRY expected daily.

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GREEN & CO.,

Nashville, Tenn.

PROCLAMATION.

SHARRS, GOV. OF TENNESSEE.

To all who whall see these presents. decime all charges and expenditures) of the prize money arisin-from captured vessels and cargoss and on the net amount of the

from captured vessels and cargoes are captured by private armed was eas of the Confederate fattes, that it is curred and paid over to the office or other chief officer of the consons at the port of place in the Confederate states at which such expitured or recaptured vessels may arrive, or to the consul or other public age t of the Con ederate states at which such expitured or recaptured vessel may arrive. And the moneys arising therefore shall be head and are hereby a leoged by the Covernment of the Confederate ctates at which support and maintenance of such presents as may be slain, and for the support and maintenance of such presents as may the slain, and for the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the support and maintenance of such presents as may the submitted as a constitution of the support and maintenance of such presents as may the submittenance of such presents as may be submittenance of such presents as may be submittenance of the content to be seen and retained until an investigation can be had before the counts of the Confederate states at which the present of the submittenance of the confederate states at the part of the submittenance of the submittenance of the submittenance of the submittenance commissioned as a c case d, he any open sentent with the cocmy to be assigned and distributed in such monner as shall bereatte APPROVED May 5, 1961.

(No. 123.) AN ACT to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to amend the "Act for the Establishment and Organization of the Army of the Confederates States of

Sacres 1 The Congress of the Confenerate States of Amer is a decreet. That the desident shall be subtorized to raise and organize, in addition to the present military consider ent, one regime t of cavalry and two regiments of in antry, whenever in hi judgment the public service may require such an imprease, to be or, anised in accordance with existing Lows, for the organization of cavalry and infancry regiments, and to be entitled to the same pay and allowances provided for the same, respect ve-

Bro. 2 Test the five general officers provided by existing laws for the Conference we wante, that have the rank and denomination of "General" instead of "Brigadier General," which shall be the highest military grave known to the Confederate a tates. They shall be assigned to such commands and duties as the Frendent may specially direct, and shall be entitled to the same pay and allowance as are provided for brigadier generals, and two aldedecamp, to be selected as now provided by law. Appoints

ments to the rank of general, after the army is organized, shall be made by the selection from the army.

End. 3. That the President to multiorized, whenever in his unterment the public service may require the instruct, to add to the core of medicans ame limitaneast colonel, who shall receive the pay and allowances of a law enter colonel of cavairy, and as many capisina, not exceeding the as many to account the pay and allowances of a law enter colonel, while the rank of licute and coloned, and two quartermaters, with the rank of licute and coloned, and two quartermaters, with the rank of major, and to the commissions general adepartment, one assistant commissory, with the rank of major, and one assistant commissory, with the rank of rapidals and to then colored as the remaining and the services and fourteen assistant surgeons.

See 5. The the President to multivized to appoint as many smilling storckerspers, with the pay and ollowance of a first fleurement of infantry, as the safe-tasping of the public property may require, not to exceed in all six store tespers.

See 6. The there he added to the military establishment one quar crowster sergeous for each regiment of a valry and infantry, and one ordinance segment for each military post, each to receive the say and allowance of a sergeant major, according to existing laws.

receive the way and allowance of a serguant imager, according to extraing laws.

Suc 7. That there may be enlisted for the medical department of the armp; for the term already provided by law for other emilisted men, as many he pittal stewards as the service may require to be determined by the formetar of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and who shall receive the pay and allowance of a sergeant unjor.

Fig. 3. That un if a alithary solved shall be established for the elementary instruction of others for the army, the President shall be authorized to appoint enders from the ceveral States, in anumber proportioned to their representation in the House of tappresentations, and sen in addition, to be accepted by him at large from the Confidence States, who shall be attached to companies in accepted in any prench of the army, as supernanceary clineses, in arrives in any truth of the army, as supernumorary different, who the rank of cadet, who shall receive the manthly pay of forty dollars and be competent for promotion at such time under andiregulations as may be prescribed by the President or nere after each lighter by law.

See 9 That the President be sufferined to swige officers to See 9 That the Freshent be substrant to emigd officers to the Confederate States to said duty with volunteers or provi-sional troops, and to confer up a them, while so supployed, the rank corresponding to the tail dutes they are to priore. Sec. 10. There shall be allowed and paid to every able bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the army of the Confederate States, a bounty of tended are; but the payment of the dollars of the subfiburing shall be deferred until the recruitnall have been mustered into the regiment in which he is to Sieve Sgo. 11 That the provision of the shird rection of the set of the Congress of the United States, making appropriations for the Crisislive, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thurscenth day of June A. D.,

erume: I for the year cuding the thricenth day of June. A. D., cish can hundred and sixty one, as proved June twenty third, cigiteen hundred and sixty, which declares that no arms nor sellitary supplies whatever, which are of a patented invention, shall be purchased, nor the right of using or applying any jakent od invention, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the apper primition therefor explicitly set forth, that it is for such luvention, (if of force within the Confederate States,) shall be provided by the confederate states, shall be confederated by the confederate states, shall be confederated by the confederate states, shall be confederated by the confederate states and the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states and the confederate states and the confederate states and the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states and the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states and the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states are confederated to the confederate states and the confederated to the confederate states are confederated to the confederated be suspended in its operation for and during the existing war.

Appaoves May '16, 1831. june29-lawsw [No. 171] An Act to provide for the pay of additional officers, non-com-

missioned officers, musicians and privates of the marine orga-to constitute a regiment, and for the additional clothing and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, for the pear coming February the cighteenth, eighteen hundred and staty-two. The Congress of the Confederate States of America dyesnet, lars te, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money n the trassary not officewise appropriated, for the pay of additional officers, musicians and privates of the marine corps and tional officers, musicians and privates of the maries corps and subdistence for the same for and during the year ending rebrungthe cipateenth, eighteen the indived and sixty-two, said sum to be appropriated as follows: One calous!, (for nine months) ignitionally in a follows: One calous!, (for nine months) eighteen benefited dollars; paymarter, (additional) five hundred dollars; paymarter, (additional) five hundred dollars; paymarter, (additional) five hundred dollars; benefit dollars; four centionals three the mand six hundred dollars; four centionals three the mand six hundred dollars; four centional leatenants, ten thousand and sixty dollars; said/libral non-commissioned officers and musicians, for thousand sight headred dellars; two hundred and torty additional privates at sixten dollars; pay month, twenty-fires thousand a ven hundred and sixty dollars; additional, elothing for non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. om ers. a dicians and privates, stry str housend ra lone at the teen thousand fro hundred dollars, adultional expenses of recruiting, transportation of effices and wen, first thousand dollars; pay of accordes and purchase of rmail aims confine contects, flags, a.c., four thousand dollars; confinencies, including freight, cortage, two distinct dollars.

Approved May 21, 1861. [July5-lawiw.

An Act to igoresse the Clerical Force of the Treasury Depart-An Act to learness the thermal rove of the Treasury Department in the Bureau of Se coul Auditor.

The Congress of the Confederate S atts of Au rice do enact. That the curical force in the office of Second Auditor of the Treasury Department shall consider as follows: One chief clerk, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per samem; five cleaks force of the several executive departments of the Confederat States f America," approved Maich seventh, eighteen hundre Approved May 21, 1951.

A Resolution in regard to the Clerical Department of Con gr. ss. Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of Ameri accounted by the Congress of the Congress te authorized to America. That the E-cretary of the Congress te authorized to employ such additional elegical force as may be necessary to dispatch the

[No. 1741] A Resolution to provide for the Removal of the Seat of Government. Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate Status of Ameri moved a such time retween this and the twentied may of July next, as he may determine, to Richmond: Provided, how wer, that in case of may pulle energency which may, in the judgment of the Fresident render h impositio to meet in hichmond the President shall he power by proclamation to oil the Congress to, other at some other convenient place to be selected by

APPROVED May 21, 1861.

An Act to transfer the festimony taken by commiss An Act to transfer the testimony taken by commission, in certain suits therein named, brought in the Circuit and Fisteric Courts of the United States of America to the State Courts of the 'orielerate States, and to authorize the same to be read in agis the Courts

Fro. 1 The Courtees of the Confederal States of America do enact. That in an eases where suits have been instituted in the circuit or district courts of the United States of America, whether at law or in equity, by a cilian or elitans of one of the the to the special u and return of the commences out for being testimen, which would not a good and available in the circuit or district courts of the funded Santos from which they i sued, and that all consents between parties or it eighted as entered into boach; give return and execution of the commission; for taking testime nyamicas to the admissibility of evidence, entered into in the said suits whilst pending in the said course of the United Santos and be walled, and obtain in the said cutts so rethe same way so recommended, as well as at communications and the said tourching the execution and return of ecommences and the admissibility of testimeny. That he shall no tre for such ser-vice the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid by the party ap-plying for he same, which sum shall be lared in the bitl of costs in the State courts, and ablde the result of the suit as other costs

n ike cases. See it further enacted, That the State of Arkanses Sac. 2 Se it further enacted. That the State of Arkansus shall constitute two judicial districts, the limits and boundaries of which, and the officers thereof, shall be the same as existed by force of the laws of the United States, when the State of Arkansus security from the United States and such district shall be known and designated as the eastern and western judicial districts of the Confederate States of America in Arkansus.

Sec. 4. Se it further enacted, That the judge, marshals and attorneys for said districts shall be appointed by the President, and that the jurisdiation exercised by said district courts and the judges thereof shall be the same in all respects as that exercised by the other district courts of the Confederate States and judges thereof, and that the sam courts shall, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to eath) ish the judicial courts of the Confederate States of America."

An set to prohibit the exportation of Cotton from the Confederate States, except through the reaperts of said States; and to punish persons offending therein. rate States, except through the temptre of and states, and to punish persons offending therein.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enget. That from and after the first day of June next and during the emissione of the blockast of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the flowernment of the United States, is shall not be lawful for any person to export any raw cotten or cotten yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the sexports of the said Confederate States, and it shall be the duty of all the marshale and two fits act. Sec. 2. If any person shall violate, or attempt to volate or evade the provisions of the foregoing section he shall forfeit all the outcomer cottom yarn thus attempted to be lilegally exported, for the use of the Confederate ristes, and in addition thereto, is shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five theorems dollars or also, imprisoned in some public fail the discretion of the court, after a conviction upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

court, after a conviction upon trial by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec 3 Any person informing as to a violation or attempt to violate the provision of this act, shall be extitled to one half the proceeds of the articles for feited by reason of his information.

Sec 4 Any justice of the peace, on information anner eath from any person, of a violation or attempt to violate this act, may juste his warrant and came the ecotion or cotton yarn special of in the affidavit to be segred and retained until an investigation can be had before the courts of the Confederate States.

Sec 5. Every shamboat or railread car which shall be used with the consent of the owner or person having the same in charge, for the purcose of violating this act, shall be forfeited in like manner to be use of the Confederate States. But nothing in this ac shall be so constructed as to prohibit experiation

(No. 181.)

AN ACT relative to Prisoners of War.

Section 1. The Congress of the Contederate States of America do enact. That all prisoners of war taken, whether on land or at was during the per ding hostillties with the United States, shall be transferred by the captors, from time to time and no often as convenient, to the Department of War: and it shall be the duly of the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, to issue such instructions to the Quarter master General and his substitutions as shall provide for the safe custody and sustenance of prisoners of war; and the rations furnished prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the stray of the Christekeney.

That the capture of the Christekeney. ric. 2. That the eight section of the act entitled "An not recornlaing the existence of war between the United States and the
Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prises
are prize goods," shall not be so constructed as to authorize the
bolding as priseners of war the officers or crew of any unarmed
tessel not any passeners of war the officers or crew of any unarmed
tessel not any passeners of such prasels, notes such passengers be persons employed in the public service of the normal.

Suc 3: That the tenth section of the above cit of art shall not he so construed as to allow a bounty for prisoners captured on vessels of the enemy and brought into port, unless such prison-ers were captured on board of an armed skip or vessel of the con-my of equal or superior force to that of the private armed vessel Arraovas May 21, 1861. june 29-lawiw.

An Act to provide to the physic the officers who have resigned from the United East - Navy, and whom it is proposed to add to the Confederate States have. Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of Be it smarted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the sum of three hundred and dilipstre thousand at hundred dollars be and the muse is barely appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the pay of the officers who have realized from the United States have and whom it is proposed to said to that of the Confederate States, as a sum to be appropriated as follows:

For the pay of twelve captains, on and off duty, \$45,400; twenty nice communities on and off duty, \$75,000; twenty nice communities on and off duty, \$75,000; treasure nice. grate \$133.400; twenty figuration, including passed assistant engrous. \$36 bod; twelve againtant engrous. \$36 bod; twelve againt terrence, \$14.400; attempaymenters \$3 900. To pay Captains Lawrence Hossean, Josiah Tathall, Victor M. Ra dough and Duncan M. Ingrahm, and Commander R place Sommer outsin triveling expenses, as per resolution of March 15th, 1821, (\$530) fire hundred and ninety three of Hars. Arreven May 21, 1811

AN AOT to make temporary disposition of certain railroad An AOT to make temperary deposition of certain railroad iron.

Wherent, in furtherance of a contract between Thos. C. Baion, an allou enemy resid me in the State of New York, and the Memphis, El Passo and Pa life leadings of Company a large quantity of railroad from is on deposit at New furteen action on a Michigaph and Red ri era in contract of early my or bis a mirest.

The Concress of the Confe trace Makes do small That said Memphis, El Passo and Pacific E Bread Company so and lathere is authorized to take, a meetin of dary and lawful charges, if a T, and lay the same on their road, upon giving bond to the Confe any of the Transcrete reason that the passengent of day and lawful charges, if a T, and lay the same on their road, upon giving bond to the Conference on a passengent of any many mercal for any large of the Transcrete reason to the passengent of addition and Conference on a passengent of any many mercal for s and for the parment of said tron me Con frees may be called limit, the ultimate chalts of all persons to no harely remived to it if such begin byton Appeared May \$17 1861; guly 5 fee

An Act to provide for the cosmon, on the part of the Esta of Ar knows, of the Armen's at Livic them, and of Yort Smith, at the City of Fort which, in the Stine of Armanas, to the Confederate States of America, and the propagate of the same by the raid obtained States. Whencas, By ordinance of the Convention of the State of Arkansas, passed the lith day of May well, here the submitted, authority was ponferred upon the delegation of the state of Arkansas to code to the Confederate Sortes the arsenal at Little Rock, and Fort mith, at the city of Fort Smith, is the State of Arkansas and the grounds, buildings and appurtenences at tacked to each, in accordance with the terms or said ordinance; therefore. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the caselon as incombined as Santas of America do enact. That the caselon as incellular or resided is beenly accounted in in now mads the duty of the recreatry of War to accept a deed of cession of thesald arsenal and other property to be executed by the said delegation, and to have charge of and hold the same in the name of the Government of the Confederate States of America.

Avenous May 21, 1861.

(No 175) An Act to authorize certain Bestors to pay the amounts due by them into the Treasury of the Confederate States. SECTION 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-Section 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That sail persons it any manner indented to individuals or carporations in the United States of America, (except the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentuc y and Missouri, and the Destrict of Commides,) be and are hereby provinited from paying the same to their respective creditors, or their agents or assignees, pending the existing war waged by that Government against the Confederate States, or any one of the staveholding States before named.

Sail 2 Any person indebted as afores if that be and is hereby authorized to us, the amount of his indeptedness into the

by authorized to pay the amount of his indeptedness into the treasury of the Confederate Ptales in specie of treasury notes, and shall receive from the treasurer a certificate, constrained by the register showing the amount paid and on what account, and the rate of it terest which the same was rearing.

Such certificates shall bear like interest with the original contract, and shall be redectable, at the close of the war and preferation of peace, to worke or its contraling, or restriction. estoration of peace, to specie or its equivalent, on presentation f the original cer fucate.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws militaling squires this act and the same are hereby repealed. Arenovan, May 21, 1861. (No. 149.)

An Ast making appropriations, in addition to those already made, for the Military service of the Confederate States of America, for the flexal year ending the eighteenth day of February, one lacusand eight hundred and staly two Section 1 the Confederate States of America do comes, That there shall be appropriated for the may of the concerns and privates of one august regiments of infantry, and for quartermanter's supplies of at kinds for the same, and transportation, including hors, susgens, hunners, ambulances and other necessary expenses. In the fineal year ensing the eighteenth of Fe stary, one thousand eight numbers and sixty. eightweith of Fe suary, one thousand sight hundred and sixty-two, twenty-seven millions also hundred and thirty-two thou soud four hundred and minety three dollars and twelve coats FOU 2. That there be superplaced for the pay quarternes by supplies of all Ends. fra apartation and other necessary aperts for one residents of logicality in matter, compassed of necessary and six compasses of evaluers, for a companies of cavalry, and six compasses of vilgeors, five hundred and fifty thousand four endred and eighty five dotters.

See 3. That there we appropriated for the purchase of sub-

hundred and eighty five dotters

See J. That there we appropriated for the purchase of substitute sites of a commission property for one hundred thousand croops, for the faced pear enoing the die twenth of February, one thousand sight thunkr d and sixty two for the million four dampined and sixty four the mind two numbers and eighty cents.

Sam. 4. That there we appropriated for the ordernors service for the fiscally are ending the eight end of peakings, quarters, bernaus, &c., at the arrecals, ampairs and eight hundred and sixty two—for the preservation of prablic buildings, quarters, bernaus, &c., at the arrecals, appearing the first peaking of the pay of elerors, drauchtsmen, colorers, superintendents, overseers, &c. for the parchase of horses, males, forage, stationers, and continguoises of ordernors superintendents, overseers, &c. for the parchase of horses, males, forage, stationers, and continguoises of ordernors superintendents, overseers, &c. for the parchase of horses, males, for the turchase of heavy ordernors and carriages, with shad and shall for the range, to exceed a holsters; for asters, awords, carbines and pistole for free thousand state of cavalry acroal remotes; for the hundred thousand state of new hundred thousand state of infantry accountements, to speak as havened and are danced to for free the states, and any take the same as a first the same; for read-copper and quiter als for peak size maps and for friction tubes; for additional above and storehouse at Mr. Vernon Arsenal, alianass, and Angulta Arsenal, Georgia, for machinery, at an engines as a toxic, for aschine, for built let mechanic; for the peak size of the p uppers, for the year ending eigh winth of Foresary, one command eight hundred and skey two, the sam of three hun thousand eight hundred and sleep two, the slm of three hundred and fifty thousand doing a Saw, 6. That there be appropriated for the anothing out warden of the War Department, for the great ending the eighteen to of February one thousand eight hundred and a ray two, the sam of three hundred doilars.

Saw, 7. Trathers by degree of or contingent expenses of the adjugant and inspects the order of the partment, including the unraiture, including the unraiture, including the orall tray. In the case, the continue of the accurate of the same of th

my, record to east posture telegraphic despectors and for the spar ending the eight such because the annual design through driving the state of eight thousand design. So e. That there be appropriated for the pay of surgeous, and that it surgeous, and the latin, for the year ending the eight in the day of Secretary, one thousand eight heady day of Secretary, and that and twenty nine thousand nine through and any other through a second and the second of the seco (No. 150.)
An act to emend up act relatively Telegraphic Lines of the Confiderate States, approved May severably one thousant eight undered and anyty one.

Storios I The Compress of the Confiderate States of America do each. That the shall see ind of the "main interest parts in time of the Londontate States and the america tree by an emphasion as many or account one area.

(No '51)

An Act making appropriations for the Legislative and Executive expenses of Government for the year ending eighteenth of Yebraars, eighteen hund whand skulp to Exercise 1. The Congress of the Goofeders to States of America do engal, That the following same be uple the same are best by appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the objects hereafter expressed, for the year ending the fourteenth or February, eighteen handred and sixty two. Legislative -- For compensation and milege of members of

FEFARTHERY OF STATE - For compensation of two additional clerks, two thousand deliars. For the publication and printing of ac sand resolutions of Congress, twenty-two thousand five hundred deliars. For necessities and exigences under laws already passed, or which may be passed, or from causes which now exist or may herea ter units, and unferescent emergencials, forty thou, and deliars—to replace same amount in State Department.

ci s, forty thou, and dollars—to replace same amount in State Decaytment
The sun. Department — For this amount to pay interest op loan of February 25, 1801, five hundred thousand dollars. For additional expenses under the act "to raise money for the support of the Government and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, approved February 1st, 1858, thirty thousand dollars. For inchiental and contingent expense of the Treasury Dejustment twenty thousand dollars. Minoritary one—For compensation of two watchmen to guard the Executive buildings, at four hundred dollars each, and for lighting the same, sixteen hundred dollars. For rent of Executive building, corner of Bibb and Commerce areets, three thousand dollars. For sent of secutive building on Bibb street, between Coose and Commerce streets, two topuszed dollars. For sent of building of Noble & Hrothers and others, three thousand dellars. For furniture and Frecuitive manion, sinchund caland elighty seven dollars and fity-eight cents. For furniture of Executive Origins and halls, exchanged and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-seven dollars and trendy one cents. For work done on Executive buildings by order of committee of Congress, aix hundred and thiry-five dollars and fifty two cents. APPROVED, May C1, 1981. (No. 152)

An Act to provide for certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the Fost Office Department for the year ending February 18 1862 Faction I. The Congress of the Confederate States of Ameri-Secretical I. The Congress of the Confederate Sintes of America doe set. That the following same shall be and are hereby appropriated out of any maney in the Pressury not otherwise appropriatel, for the service of the Postofike Department, for the year ending February 18, 1802; For increased compensation of the chiefs of the contract, appointment and finance bureaus, one thousand one hunored and follows and one central properties of distorting clerk, one hunored and forty seven dollars and forty a venuent. For compensation of wat here the contract and forty a venuent. serendollars and forty a vantents. For compensation of wat homen, there is dered and slaty-sight dollars and altry-sevencemes. For compensation of four printipal classes, at fourte in hundred dollars each, four thousand and there is dollars and eighty cents. For empression of the sat twelve hundred dollars each, eight thousand seven hundred and forty-sine dollars and twenty cents. For compensation of four classes at one thousand deliars, two thousand nine lumbred and satten dollars and firty cents. To supply cells used in the appropriation for the compensation of the four master General, clares and mastern gents in his office, made by the set approved but day of March, 1801, and entitled, an at urther to provide for the organization of the Poot Clare Department. foll, and entitled, an act or the provide for the organiza-tion of the Post Cince Separathent dollars. For the compensation of agents, and for the cost of materials, and con-tructing, repairing and operative telegraph lines and for other expenses which may be incurred under said act thirty thousand follars: Provided That the Postmaster General is bersig authordolars: Frontied That the Fortmaner General is browly authorsed, with the approval of the Provident to camply, officers of the
telegraph communities as agents to perform the services specified
in the act entitled, "am act relative to delegraph times in the
Confederate States." approved lith day of May, 1961. But the
compensation allowed to such agents shall in no case except that
provided for other agents by and act, and shall be fixed by the
Positoscher General, with the approbation of the Provident.

Approved May 21, 1964.

(No 154) An Act to be entitled an act to amend "an act to raise an additional Military force to serve during the war. Emurica 1. The Congress of the Confidering States of America do encit. That is not not the second section of the act entitled and to raise an additional militar, force to serve during the war, passed May Wigh h, wirthern hundred and staty one he se smended as to authorize the President, on the application of an commanding officer of a regiment of battalion authorized by soid act, to assign a subaltern of the line of the army to the duties of ad stapt of said regiment or battalion. je 27-lawiw.

An Act osnorming the transportation of soldiers and allowance fer clothing of volunteers, and some adatory of the act for the stablishment and organization of Fararing of the Confederate

Explain.

Exercise 1. The Congress of the Confederate Sindered America do march. When tradeportation cannot be formished in kindle de do march. When tradeportation cannot be formished in kindle de do march. When tradeportation cannot be formished in kindle de do do march when deleter and the piece of discharge to the place of the mile me for or or others, cartimater its distance by the shortest wall reuse. The foregoing to apply to all effects, neare amais served effects, marie increases a state of the states and the cartimater of the foregoing to apply to all when the market of the Confederate States; and it shall also amply to all when the cartimater of the Confederate States; and it shall also amply to all when the cartimater of the Confederate States; and it shall also amply to all when the cartimater of the Confederate States; and it shall also amply to all when the distance of the place of general rend avous or point who of must red into ser fee: Provided, That nethers bere in costa a distance of the allocators of force or as a say for the tree markets is the allocators of force or as a say for the tree markets of the file discharge and also for overy twenty miles travel from the place of his discharge to the place of his direct.

Sec. 3. That the fourth and the said market or the place of his direct. miles travel from the place of his discharge to the place of his sur Unrect.

Sac. 2. That the fourth section of the act of March 5, 1851.

"Toprovile for the public defeace." be amended as full we vis: There that he allowed to each volunteer, to be noted and makered into the arrives of the Confederate States, the sum of twenty-one dollars, in lieu of clothing for six menths; and thereafter the sum allowance in menty at every suckeausal period of service or six man that, in lieu of clothing, Provided. That the price of all clothing is his directively said volunteers from the Confederate States Coverament shall be deduceed first from the Confederate States Coverament shall be deduceed. That the price of the clothing is his directively said volunteers from the Confederate States Coverament shall be deduceed. For the shall shall be that of it is price of the sum of the said that a lace made urising from conference, agreements or are agreements for the is leg clothing to we untears, to be duly a stiffed by the company commander, shall be paid out of the semi-annual allowance of money.

For 3 That the twenty direction of the set for the organic without of the same of the Confederate States he so mended as to estion of theorem of the Confederate States to so mended as to allow to aid ele-camp and to adjutants for us for the same number of horses as allowed to officers of the same grade in the

Approved May 21, 1861. (No. 156)

An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the public service within the Indian trabes.

The Congress of the Confederate - takes do enact. That the same of one hundred thousand deliars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any ninner in the treasmy not otherwise expensionated, to meet the incidental expenses of the public services within the Indian trabes, for the year ending February the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty two. But a particular and spec fic account of the expenditures under this act shall be made and reported to Congress at its next session after the expiration of the period herein names.

Approved May 21, 1561.

je 27-lawiw.

(No. 188)

A resolution in relation to certain accounts.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department, all accounts contracted for work done or furniture provided for the use of the Executive office, or in the executive buildings, not properly chargeable to the contingent fund of either of the other depart Approved May 21, 1861.

(No. 168)

An Act to prescribe the salary of the Private Secretary of the Provident of the Confederate States.

Secrious 1 The Congress of the Confederate States do emart, That from and after the pa sage of this act the salary of the Private Secretary of the President of the Confederate States shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. All have and earts of have mitigating against this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved May 21, 1871.

julyd Jaz4s

An Act to divide the Sinte of Texas into two Judicial Districts, and to provide for the appointment of Judges and officers in the same Sacriow 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Amerwhich all the persons of the State of Texas within and West of the following named o unites shall compose one district, to be called the Western Destrict, to wit Matsgorda, Wharton, Colo-rato, Fayotta, Washington, Burgeron, Milen, Falls, McLeilan, Hill, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Montaguer, and all the territory East of said counties shall constitute the Eastern District of Note 2. There shall be appointed a Judge and Marchal for said Western District. The said Judge shall hold two terms each year of said tourt, at the city of Austin, and at Brownsville, in the county of Camer n, at the titers prove is day the laws of the United States for the holding of the Descrict Course of the United

United States for the holding of the hearist pourse of the United States, at each places.

Fro. 3 All the taws of the United States relative to the District Courts of Texas, and the powers and jurisdiction of the same, so far a they are consented with the Combination and the laws of the Confederate States, are hereby re-enacted and con-Approved May 21, 1/61.

(No.166) An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the Confederate States of America in the State of Virginia.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enset. That the State of Virginia shall constitute two Judicial Districts the territorial bundishies of which shall be the name as those existing by force of the laws of the United States, and shall be known and designated as the Esseria and Western Judicial Districts of the Confederate States of America in Virginia

Fig. 2. Be it further enteted, That a Judge and Marshal and an Attorney shall be apprinted by the President of the Confiderate States for each of said Districts; and that the jurisdiction exercised by the said District Courts, and the jurisdiction exercised by the other bishibe the same in all respects as that exercised by the other District courts of the Confiderate States and the Judges of such Courts, respectively; and that the said Courts shall in all respects be stayed to the prove one of the set coulded "An act to estaid shall be the Judges of America."

American May 21, 1861. Approval May 21, 1861.

(No. 167.) An act to prescribe the mode of publishing the Laws and Trus-ties of the Confederate States. ties of the Confederate States.

Secretor 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to select from the laws and resolutions present at each scale or such as may be of a public nature and which is his judgment, require immediate publication, and cause the same to be inserted weathy, for one mouth, in one public granter published at the state of government in each State, and also in two grantice published at the capital of the confederate States.

See 2. All treatile entres into by the Confederate States shall be published in the same manner; but the President may, in its discretion, order the publication of particular treatics in other para-ties published at of or places.

For J T of empression for publication of the laws in the president shall not acceed one delice and a half per page, estimated a condens to Eitle & Brown's edition of the laws of the United States.

Approved May 21, 1561, An Ordinance of the Convention of the Congress of the Confedwrate St. tes Be it ordained by the Congress of the Confederate States of America. That the second paragraph of the first section of the initial article of the Co-stitution of the Confederate States of America he so amended in the first line of said paragraph as to read. "Earl State shall, until otherwise enacted by law. counti-tate a district;" and in the sixth line, after the word "Judge,

Approved May 21, 1851. An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act ranger sing the ex-An Act to anomal an set emitted "An Act recognizing the exintence of war hotyeen the United States on the Confederate
States, and concerning Letters of Marque. Prizonand Prizo
Good-supproved May wint, one thousand eight handred and
sixty one.
Scottos I. The Congress of the Con elerate States downand,
That the renth section of the above ontitled act be so answeed
that in addition to the toursy herein mentioned, the Government of the Confederate States will pay to the cruiser or cruiscraft of the Confederate States will pay to the cruiser or cruis-

ment of the Confinerate S ates will pay to the craiser of ornisers of any private armed vessel commissioned under said act,
two typer occums on the value of each and every vessel of war
belonging to the enemy, that may be sunk or destroyed by such
private armed vessel or vesse, the value of the armanus to
be included in the estimate. The value to be among by a
board of naval officers appointed, and their award to be approved
by the President, and the amount fund to be due to be payable
in eight per centum bonds of the Confederate States.

Sau 2. That if any nerson who may have invented or may in eight per centum bonds of the Confederate Status.

Sau 2. That if any person who may have invented or may hereafter invent any new kind of arm of vessel, or foothing factory, or defence, shall deposit a pan of the same, accompanied by suitable applications or specifications, in the navy department, together with an affiliavit setting forth that he is the inventor thereof, such deposit and affiliavit (unless the facts set forth therein shall be disapproved) shall entitle such lowestor or his agriges to the soil of the same to the same of the right and providers conferred by this sail reserving however, to the and privileges conferred by this set, reserving however, to the Gov.roment, in all cases, the right of using such invention.

Approved May 21, 1861. july6—lawaw

WANTED a Number One Candy Maker. Apply at the store of THOMPSON, SPERRY & CO

ABRIVAL OF MAILS AT NASH-VILLE.

Washington City, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, South Alabama, and East Troncasses, arrive via Chattanooga Rallroad, at Eg. o'clock, A. M.

Northern and Batern Ralls, via Nashville and Louisville Rallroad, also Western States, twice a day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and 4 o'clock, A. M. Way Malls, N. & L. R. R. daily.

Southern Mails, New Oricans Memphis, Arkamass, Texas and Missinappi, arrive daily at 19 o'clock, A. M.

Way Mails, asme route arrive daily at 19 o'clock, A. M.

Smitvlille, Alaxandria and Lebanoo, and Way Malls arrive daily, except Sunday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Smithland, Hopkinsville, and a portion of Southern Rentucky, Clarksville and way Mails, daily at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sheibyville, via Triano and way mails, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, M.

West Truncsses, via Huntingdon, Waverly and Charlatte, tri weekly, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Libeuty, via Rarad Hill, Stewart's Ferry, weekly, Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Gentreville, via Vernon and Pinewood, South Harper and Tank, semi weekly, Toesday and Friday, I. o'clock A.M. Clarksville, via Sycamore Mills, Whita's Hend, &c., weekly; Friday, at 11 o'clock A.M.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS. From Nashville to Chattanooga, Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York, Buston and New England States de

parts at 3 o'clock P M Way Mail for Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Bouthern Virginia, leave on Chattanooga Railread at 3 o'clock

P M.

Mashville to Louisville, departs at 2 o'clock, P M.

Way Mells

Maits for Indiana, Northern Illinois, Virginia, Missouri,
Michigan and Northwestern States, departs at 2 o'clock P M.

Nashville to Decatur, via Franklin and Columbia, and other

way officer, departs if o'clock A M. o'clock A M. Also offices on the way and beyond Lebanon 4%

o'clock A M.

Nashville to Clarksville; departs at 5% o'clock A M.

For Routhern Rentneky, departs at 5% A M.

Nareville to Sheibyville, via Nolensville and Triune, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturlay, at 7 o'clock A M.

Nashville to Intaingdon, via Charlette, Waverly, tri woekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P M.

Nashville to Liberty, via Stewart's Ferry, Huddlestone's X.

Roads, Rural Hill, &c. weekly, Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

Nashville to Centraville, via Fank, Vernon, Pinewood, &c.,

Tuesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock P M.

Nashville to Clarksville, via Sycamore Mills, weekly, Friday, at 1 o'clock P M.

NASHVILLE POST OFFICE. Opens at 0% o'clock A. M. | Closes at 7% P M.

Opens At 7 o'clock A. M. Closes At 10 o'clock A. M. At 5 o'clock P. M. PARTIES mailing Letters must put them in the Cffice befor chelule hours to secure their immediated sparture, or they six chelqie hours to secure wanty fours hours.

W. D. McHIRH, P. M. The Rashbille Union and American

Baily 68; Tri-Weekly 63; Weekly 82. Rates of Advertising. TER LINES OR LES" CONSTITUTE A SQUARE. IN HE DAILY. \$1 00 Each additional insertion;

RENEWABLE AT PLEASURE. One Square, one year, \$30-Rach additional Square, \$10. dvortisers exceeding the space contracted for, will be charged for the excess. IS THE WESKLY. Owe Boatan per Square for the first, and First Cents for each

developed the full daily rates with the said for at the time of transfent differrisiements must be paid for at the time of transfent. EPECIAL NOTICE.—The Union and American is consisted as strictly upon the Carn system. All papers are descenting and at the coptration of the time for which they have been posts. Subscribers will be metified when their subscription in about to appire, by a cause man on their pupers; and unions the subscription is removed the paper will be disconsinged. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the crosswark, and remove your subscription. Which there was no departured. Watch for the crosswark, and remove your subscription. Which would not any answer of per annum in advance. The Weekly Union and American \$5 per annum in advance.

wance.

If P Subscribers desiring their payers changed must mention
the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the
change to be made. The following stirring verses, which we copy from a Southern exchange, are from the patriotic

pen of a lady of Kentucky, who has achieved a national reputation as a poetess and authoress : "Southrons." You can never win hem back-

Never! hever!
Though they perish on the track
Of your endeavor;
Though heir corpses strew the earth.
That sm.led upon their histh. And blood pellutes each hearth. Stone forever! They have visen to a man.

Stern and feedless
Of your crosses and your lan
They are carsies;
Every hand is on its knife, Every gun is primed for strife, Mvery palm contains a life High and peerls as !

You have no such blood as theirs For the sh dillog:
In the veins o' Ca. allera
Was its heading!
You have no such stacely men In your 'abulition den'' To march through foe and fen,

They may fall before the fire Of your legions, Pald with gold for murderous hire-Emphi allegiane; But for every grop you shed, You shall have a mound of dead,

So that vultures may be fed In our region: But the battle to the strong Is not given, When the judge of right and wrong Sits in Heaven. Sits in Heaven.
And the God of David will Guides the petitie with His will.—
There are games yet to kill,
Wrongs anabayen.

unemployed laborers of the North, as depicted in says the Richmond Ecominer, that no such distress is felt anywhere in the South. With us the necessaries and comforts of life were never more abund? ant, and never so readily obtained by the poor, bemen are engaged as soldiers in the war, secures remunerative employment to almost every man, very large class who most deserve and most elicit our sympathies -- we mean poor fewith ready-made clothing from the North, and thus our women were deprived of that employment and that source of profit which rightfully belongs to them. The demand for clothing was never so great, and chiefly for the cheap and plain uniforms of soldlers, which our women can readily knitting and spinning and weaving, who had no emplayment before the war began. In fine, there is no distress among our poor, and it is probable that there will be none, but, on the contrary, that war will better their condition, by giving them more constant employment. Our wheat crop is harvested, and is unusually large. We are cultivating a larger corn crop than ever before, which promises well; and, whilst we have curtailed our cotton and tobacco grops, we have increased all the grops and safely asserted that there will be a larger production of the comforts and necessaries of life this year

than ever before. There are none suffering from Want among us, or at least none, whose sufferings are known to the public, for the war has tightened the bonds of affection that bind us together, and made charity more

than ever open-handed. Had not Secession been followed by war, the condition of our poor would have been deplorable. The Northern Isborers, finding no employment at home, would have rushed by thousands down upon the South, and offered to work for any price. But for the war, the scene of suffering might have been transferred from the North to the South.

Want of employment is the curse of society everywhere. Labor is not organized and associated. Three-fourths of mankind, in such societies, know not to-day how they are to live a week or a month hence. Starvation is everywhere staring them in the face. There are your people, it is true, in the South, but none who feel or fear starvation.

Little, little do we know how happily we are exempt from the thousand ills and sufferings that beset the poor whites wherever negro slavery does not exist. Our social institutions are certainly the best in the world, because in practice, as well as theory, they secure the necessaries, and, very generally, the comforts of life, to all.

The Barbarians of the North

The outrages constantly being committed by the Vandal hordes which Lixcoln has thrown upon the borders of our Confederacy, are drawing denunciations from men who were clamorous for our subju- stationed. He is in the vanguard, and we trust his gation. The editor of the New York Times, writing example will find many imitations among our leadto his paper from Fortress Menree, under date of the 30th ult, makes this confession. "Col. Allen's arrest has given general satisfaction-

and has encouraged the hope, in the minds of those who have the honor of our troops at heart, that some check will at last be put upon their reckiess | eity : and disgraceful conduct. But whenever the matter is mentioned it is generally followed by the remark that nothing will be done with him-that the arrest is merely a matter of form, and that, no mat-ter how clear his guilt, he will not be punished. I hope these predictions will prove to be unfounded. I would not do Col. Allen injustice, by prejudging his case; but if he is guilty of the offences laid to his charge, I trust he will be deprived of his command and sent home in diagrace. Unless universal report is unture, his men have been guilty of outrages upon private property and personal rights in this lected among his congregations about three hundred vicinity, which reflect indelible disgrace upon them dollars, to aid in defraying the expenses of the war. as citizens of New York, and as troops of the United States. They have entered private houses, which had been deserted and shut up by their owners and destroyed, from sheer wantonness, the fur-niture which they contained. I have heard of elegant pianos broken in pieces—boxes containing libraries broken open and the books scattered about-chairs and sofas cut, pictures defaced, mirrors broken, and other outrages perpedrawn from the ranks of civil life. It is said that Colonel Allen has done nothing to check these disgraceful excesses-but that, on the contrary he screens them from blame, and encourages and even

rights and of ordinary decency which is said to bu | july6-lm

habitual with him. This is the specific offense for which he is to be tried. I trust the War Pepartment will make no needless delay in appointing the court-martial and holding his trial—for the good of our cause and the honor of our army imperatively demand a specify example of just and severe punishment. Our men need to be assured, by something more than hearsay, that war does not dispense with the makes and requirements of civilization—that it the usages and requirements of civilization—that it has its rules of conduct, and that it is not safe to violate them. The sooner this lesson is taught them, the better for our credit and our cause.

"In this connection I desire to raise a question as to the propriety of all the house burnings, and other destruction of property, which seems to have the sanction of our authorities. On the way to Bethel, at the time of the disastrous and discredita-ble affair at that place, some time since, Col. Duryea's Regiment, while passing a large and elegant house, was fired upon by one or two shots, believed to have come from the house. An officer and obs or two men immediately went in and set the house on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with vertisenestic published in both the Daily and Weekly, will arged the full daily rates with one-half the weekly rate ita elegant furniture, carpets, pianos, an excellent law library, and all its other contents, worth in the aggregate, as the officer himself assured me, not less than \$25 000. I learn that the owner, a lawyer named Whiting, and another gentleman who was with him in the house at the time, denied having fired upon the troops. Both were brought luto the fortress, and afterwards released by Gen. Butler. on the representations of Col. Segar. But I confuss I do not see the necessity or propriety of burning

the house." Commenting on this statement the New York Journal of Commerce asks :

"With these facts before us, are we not justified in asking the question, are we a civilized people? What worse conduct could characterize the march of a barbarian force through an enemy's country They are disgraceful to any country, in the present age and with the present standard of civilization, but especially so when the war is between people of the same country, brethren in fact as well as in name, whose associations and former intercourse ought to cause them to love rather than to hate one anothes. It is this vindictive spirit that makes the war so deplorable. Until men learn that there mission is not to burn and destroy-not to inflict the greatest amount of suffering upon the private and unoffending citizens of a country with which we are at war-that legitimate warfare does not degrade intelligent men to the level of barbarians and brutes,-these practices will continue. May we not hope that a speedy reform will take place ""

Corruption of the Lincoln Admints. tration. From the New York Times, July 3. THE WAR DEPARTMENT-AN INQUIRY WANTED.

It is idle to attempt a suppression of the fact that the public universally regards the administra-tion of the War Department as surrounded with corrupt influences. Contracts have noteriously been made in disregard of ail the usual dictates of prudence and economy. Transports have been hired at monthly rates double the entire value of vessels; arms and munitions have been bought at prices which only cease to seem excessive when we carn that one-fourth the cost passed into the pocket of the purchasing agent; the most worthless of trash has been received from favorites and paid for as if fully up to contract requirements; and in every transaction connected with our warlike preparations of the Government there has been the taint of speculation and dishonesty. For these phenome na, the Chief of the War Department is popularly regarded as responsible, and, at all events, upon um will rest the Precedents may very easily be found to warrant the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Phil-adelphia, we cannot but congratulate ourselves, field before patriotism, and is slow to leave it. There are innumerable personal friends of those profitable occasions becomes exceedingly, and even only be cooled by extraordinary concessions. Conwe are making within ourselves our own clothes, to be paid for at the public cost; attention our own shoes, and a thousand other things which has to be given to securing the utmost possible re-we have heretofore purchased from abroad. This, with the fact that a large number of our working | tations to forgetfulness of the public good are actdom resisted, and the opportunity for dispensing patronage so wast is employed with an average cer remunerative employment to almost every man, tainty at the commencement of every contest like woman and child who is capable of working and the present. It was unfortunate for the Secretary chooses to work. Especially does the war benefit a of War that he came to his office with a reputation not free from reproach. Old charges of a damagelicit our sympathies — we mean poor fe-males. We were, before the war, flooded was known beside that his pecuniary interests ran in many directions, and were generally bold and speculativa. It required more than ordinary cirumspection, therefore, in the administration of his office to escape without suspicion the severe scrutiny such antecedents would provoke; and it must e confessed the Secretary has exhibited far less of quality than was to be expected from a man of uniforms of soldiers, which our women can readily his practical shrewdness. A popular impression, make. Thousands of them, too, are employed in extremely unfavorable to the Chief of the Department, has been created by the obvious swindling and plundering to which we have alluded. If, as we desire to believe, and demand to have proved, if true, Mr. Cameron is no party to these shameful Administration is suffering to a degree which may be fatal to its success, from a very unjust but gen-

eral prejudice. Congress is about to be asked for indefinite millions to be disbursed mainly through the War De-partment. Before granting a dollar, Congress must institute such investigations as will leave no doubt upon the popular mind as to its honest expenditure. growths which constitute human food. It may be The extraordinary powers confided to the Executive must not be abused. The suspicion that the national enthusiasm is employed by bad and reck-less men for self aggrandizement must be removed. Until certainty is attained upon these points, it is safe to say no loan will be received with any sort of favor in the money market; and no reliance can be placed upon a continuance of that great popular impulse, the cessations of which must be the disso-lution of the Government. It is due to the people, to the Administration, and especially due to the Secretary at War, that these intimations of corrup-

tion be thoroughly examined and cleared up. THE PROVISIONAL CONDESS .- A number of the members of the Provisional Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 20th inst., have already arrived. Of the South Carolina delegation, Col. W. Porcher Miles is attached to the staff of Gen. Beaurogard, and is doing duty at Mannassas Junction. Honand is doing duty at Mannassas Junction. Hon James L Orr. formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, is in Richmond, having been appointed in the place of Judge Withers, resigned. Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt has been in our city for several days, and, we understand, proceeds to Fairfax to day, accompanied by Hen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, boping to be able to do a little flating, "on their own book?" before the do a little fighting "on their own hook" before the assembling of Congress Mr. Keitt says he is accustomed to bagging wild turkeys, and thinks there is "some game," in the neighborhood of Fairfax. Hon. John Perkins, of Louisiana, is, we believe.

at Petersburg. Col. Francis S. Bartow, of Georgia, is with Gen. Johnston's command at or near Marsinsburg, at the head of his regiment, doing duty however, as Brevet Brigadier General. We understand Col. Bartow has resigned his seat in Congress, where his knowledge of military affairs will be much missed. He was chairman of the Military Committee, but we have no doubt he will give a still better exemplification of his familiarity with the art of war, in the wider and more active field where he is now ing men .- Richmond Dispatch, July 5.

The following private dispatch to a Savannah merchant is published in the Morning News of that

CEDAR KEYES, July 2 .- Four sail vessels appeared off here for several days. To day the steamer Madison, fully armed, and manned by two companies stationed here, went out to reconoitre, and up to ? o'clock P. M., succeededed in capturing two schooners. The schooners are now coming in. The steamer has gone in pursuit of others.

COMMENDABLE -A clargeman of Augusta county writes to the Richmond Disputch that he has coland that one of the congregations will furnish five tents, with a large quantity of articles for hospital use, to the soldiers in the neighborhood of Manasans

ALL SAFE.-It is said the secret of making and using the famous Winan's Steam Gun is in this city, and that the machine can be made and operated at trated more worthy of savages than of soldiers small cost comparatively. Let the experiment be made. - Bichmond Disputch.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. aids these acts of wanton destruction. His burning of the wheat, cut and stacked in the field, because he believed it to be owned by a secessionist, and his arrest of the six men working upon it, in spite of his own safe conduct which they had upon them, is an instance of the reckless disregard of all private and of ordinary decency which is said to be said decade.